Fig. 1

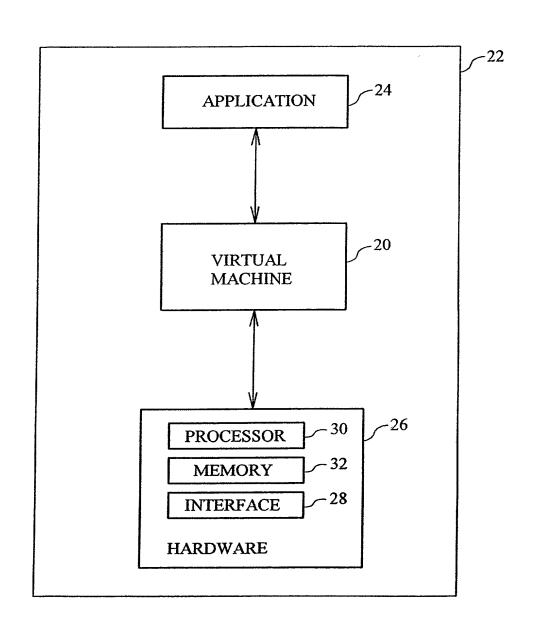


Fig. 1A

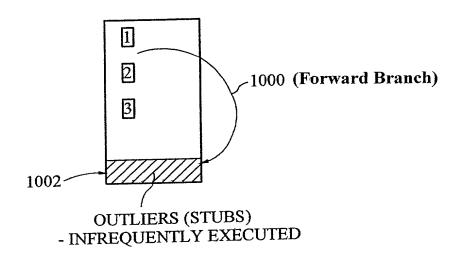
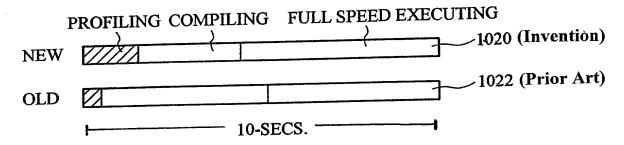
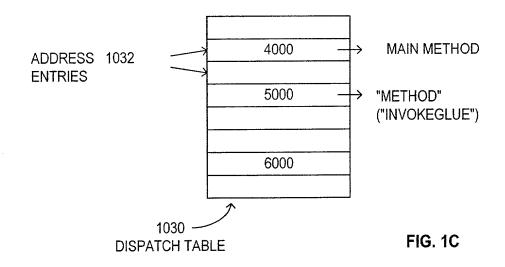


Fig. 1B





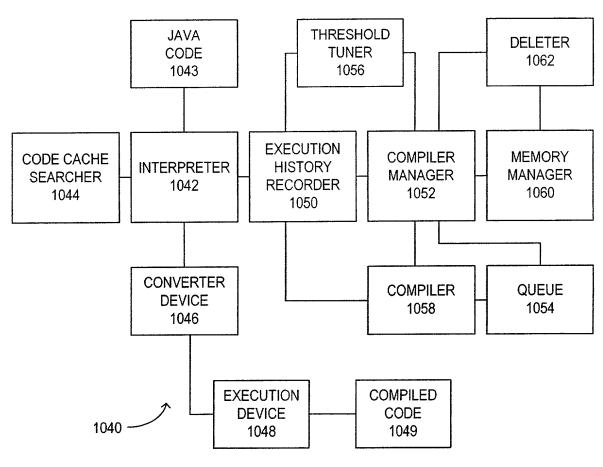


FIG. 1D

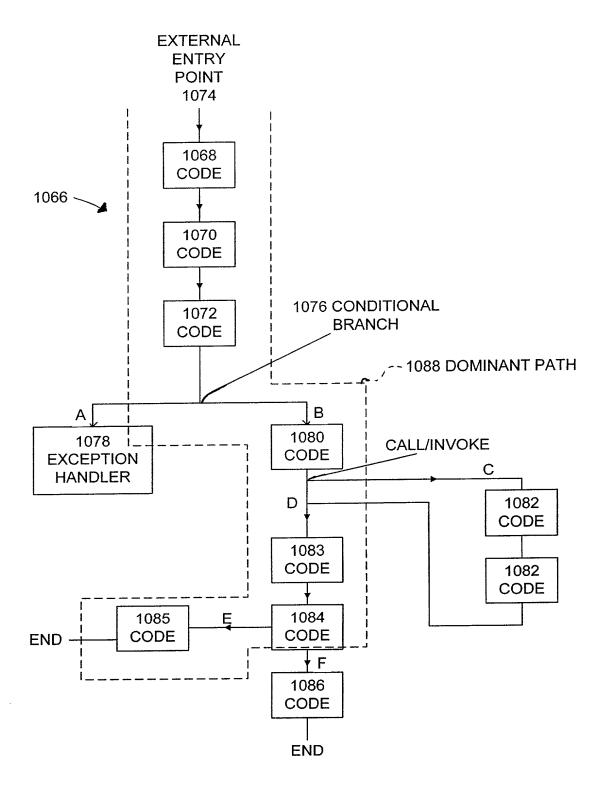
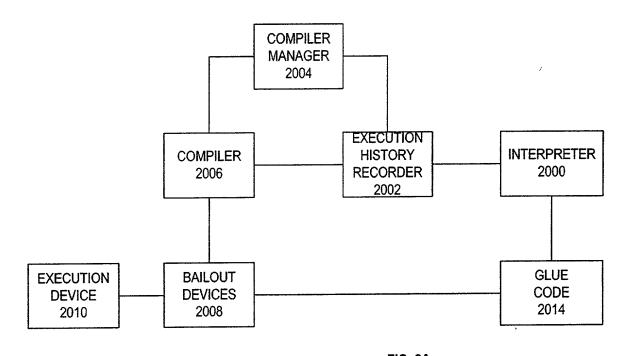
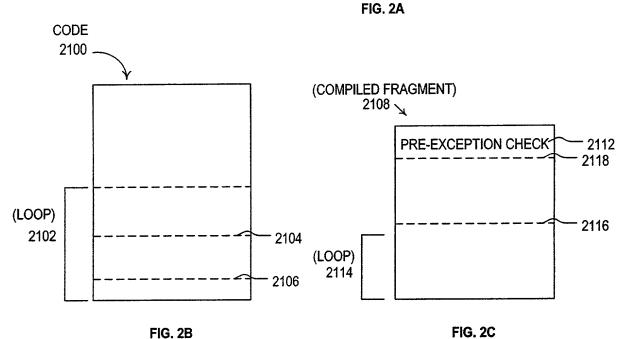
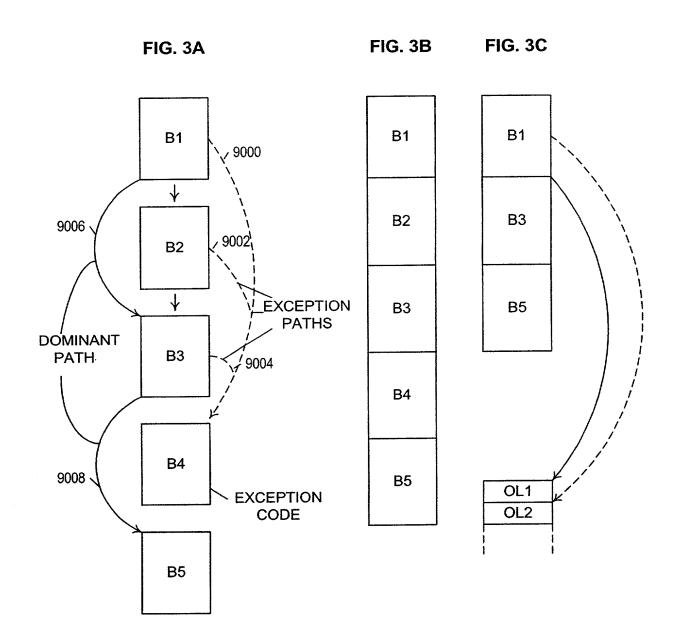
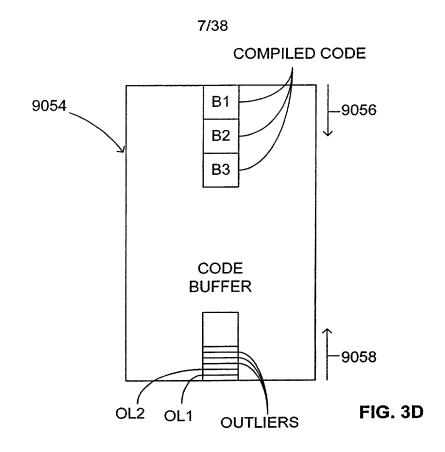


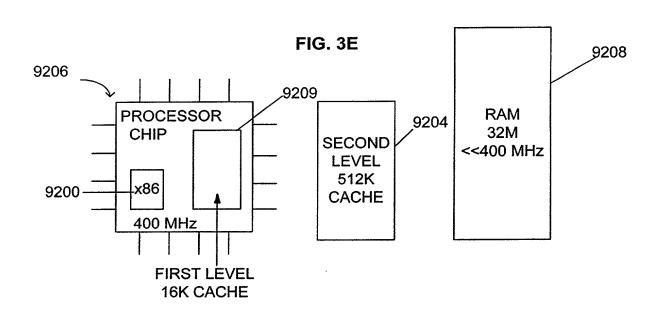
FIG. 1E











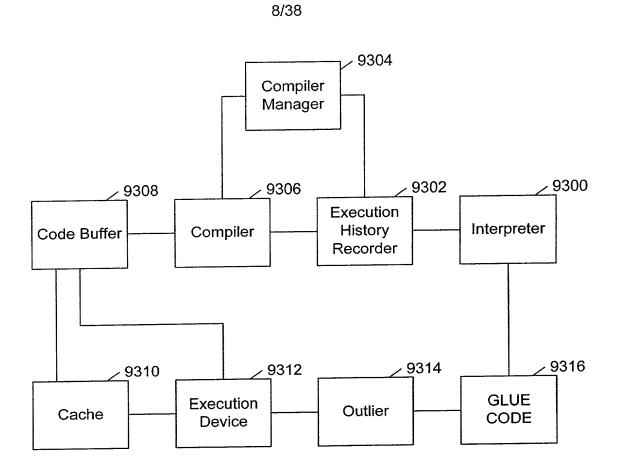
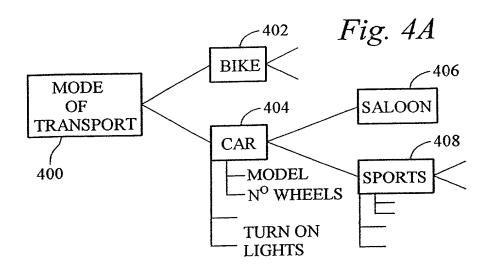
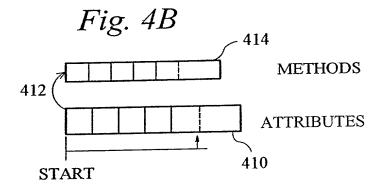
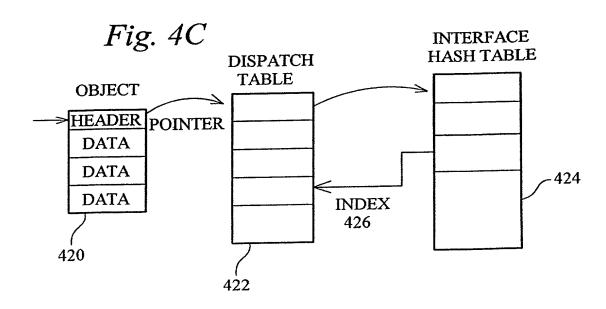
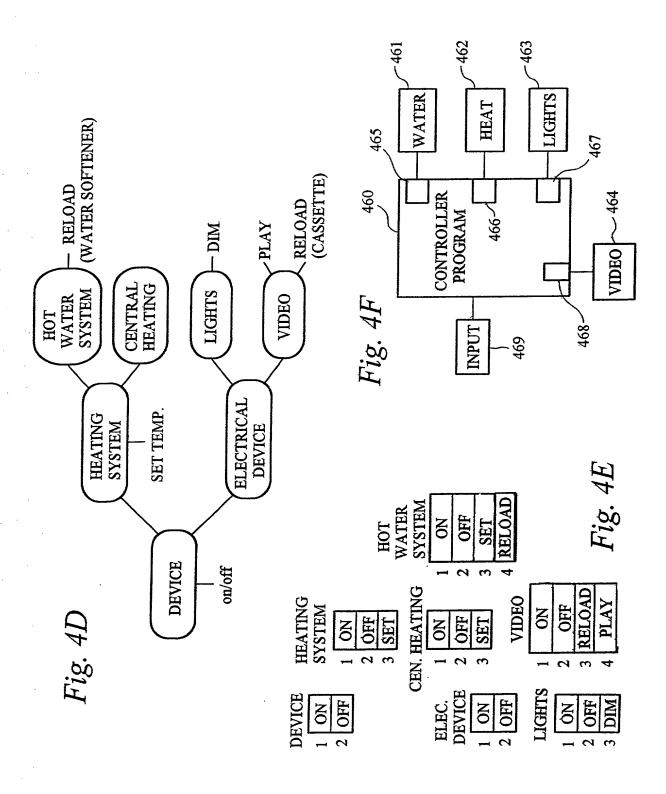


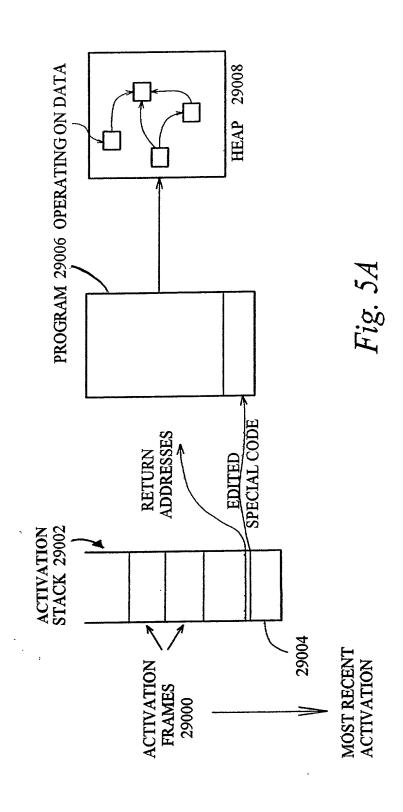
FIG. 3F

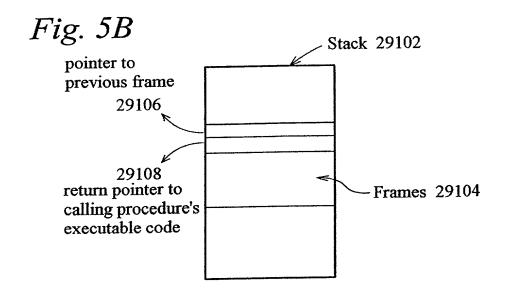


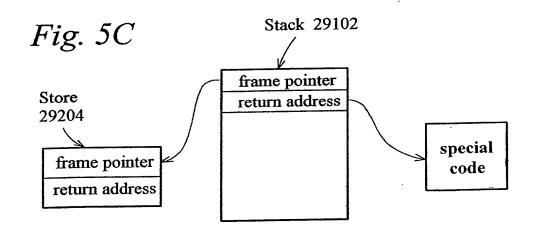


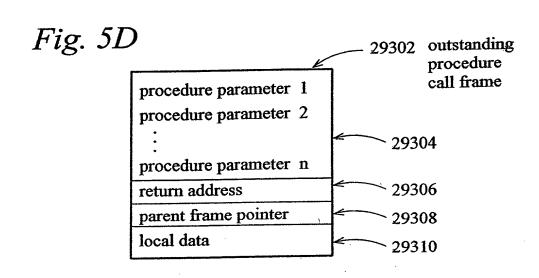


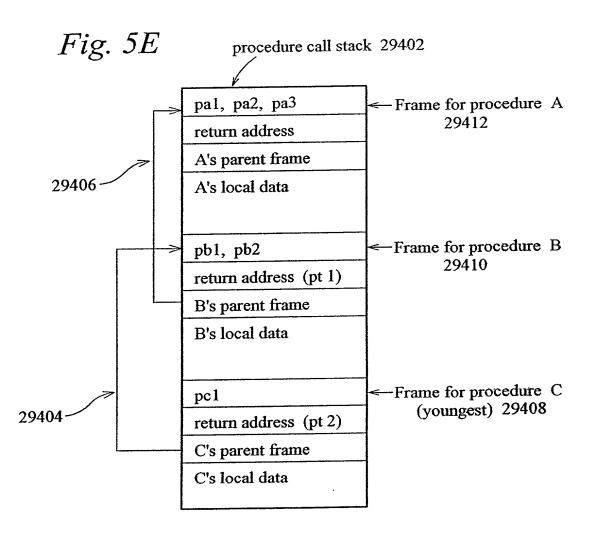












barrier link
original return address
original parent frame
barrier function

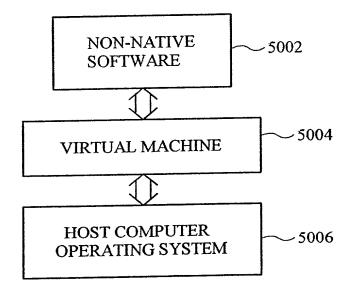
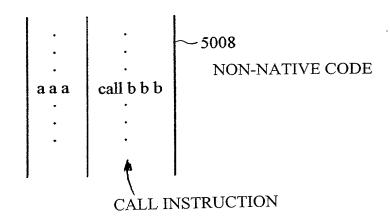
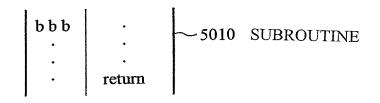


Fig. 6A





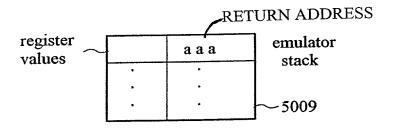
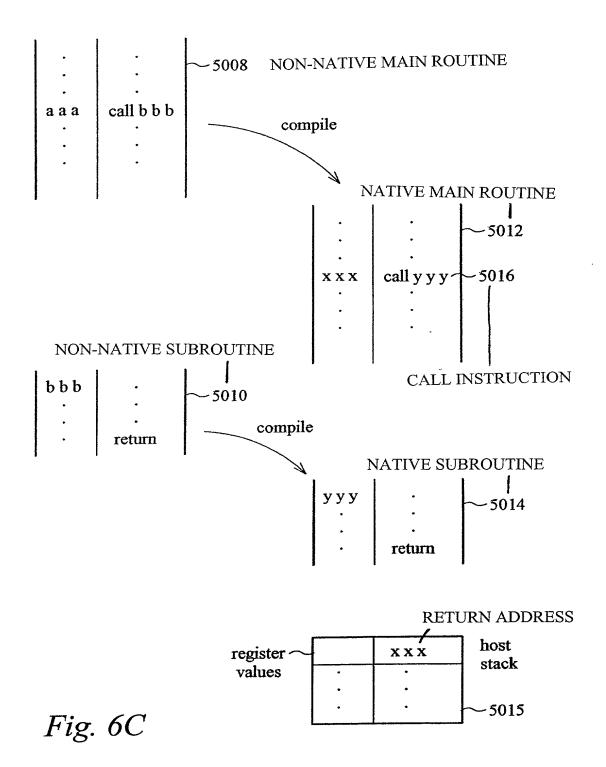
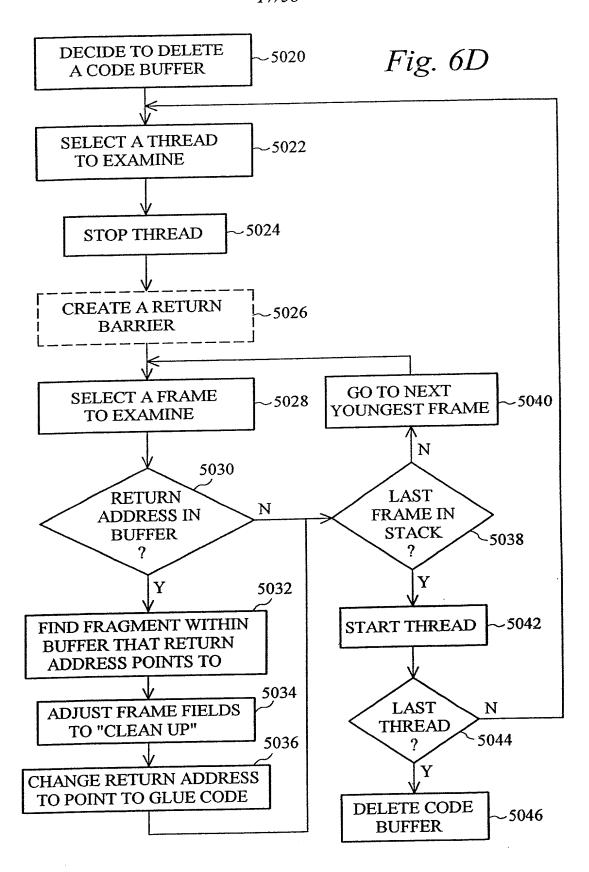


Fig. 6B





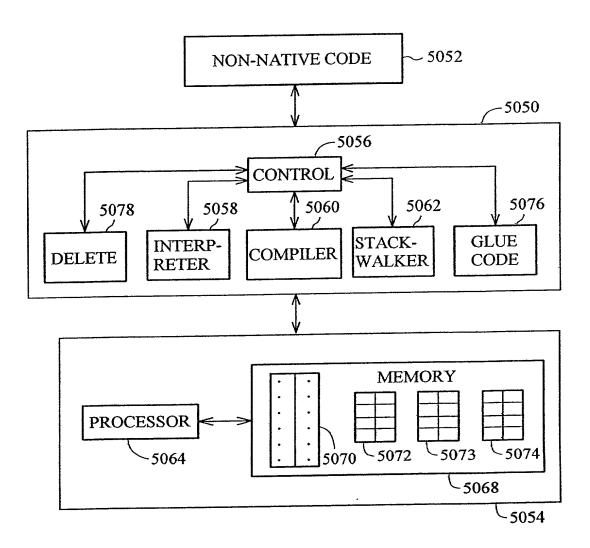
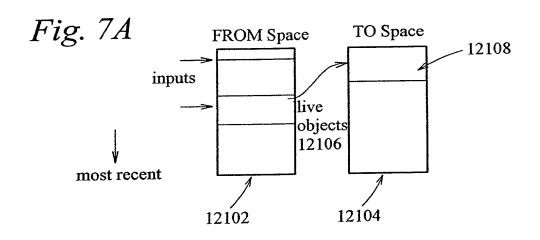


Fig. 6E



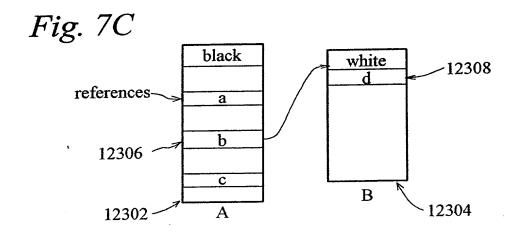
Heap

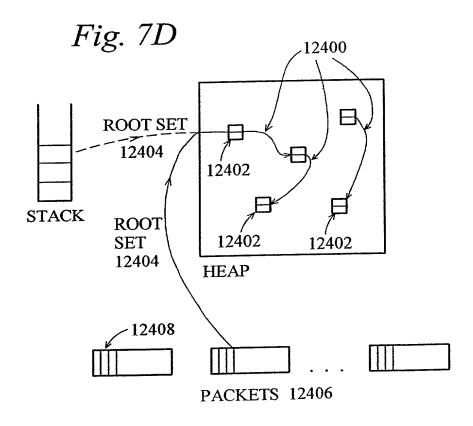
data
structure

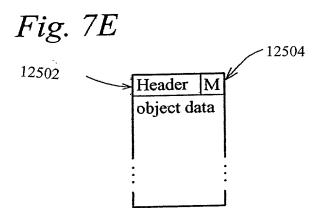
black/white
12210

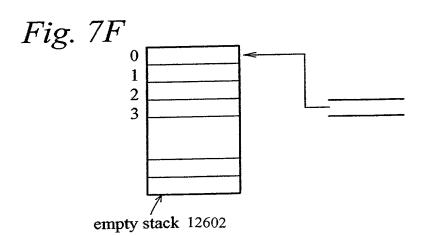
routes to other
objects
12212

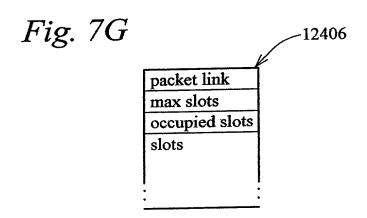
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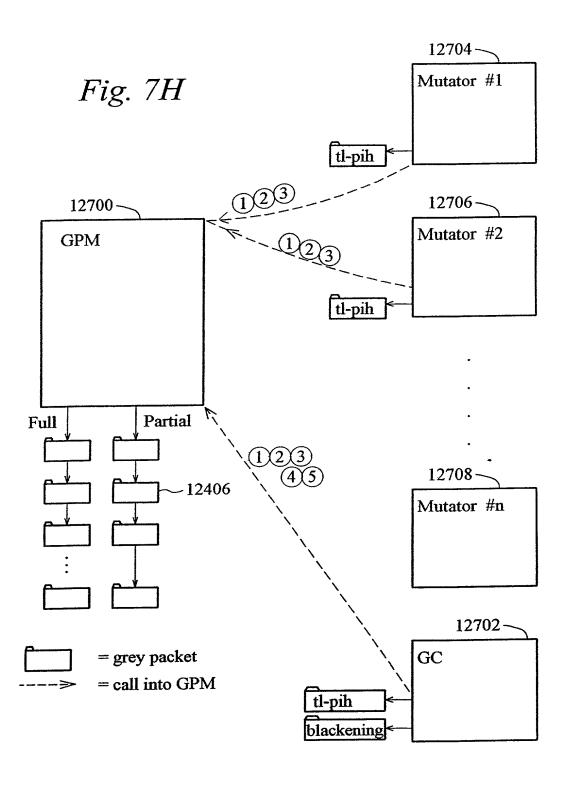


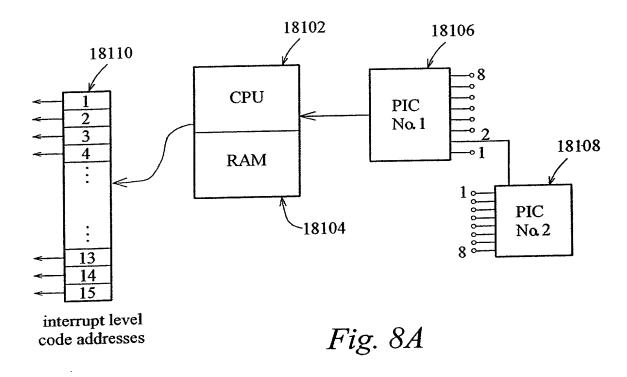






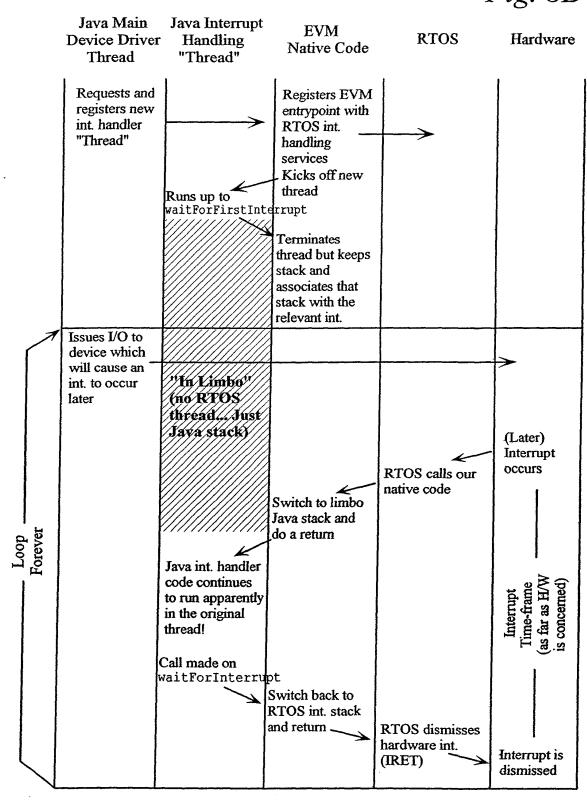






Sequence of Events for Various System Components Fig. 8B

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Pseudo-code of a Java Interrupt Handler

```
public void run ()
      // The run method of an example interrupt handling thread
      // Wait for the first interrupt
      if (!waitForFirstInterrupt())
             throw new RuntimeException ("Error waiting for 1st interrupt");
      // We are now running at interrupt level!
      while (true)
            // Now handle the interrupt that just occurred (this involves
            // reading a device register)
            byte value = dev.readByte (DEV.DATA REG);
            if ((value & DEV.GOING SYNC) != 0)
                   // We enter a sub-loop handling interrupts while in
                   // "synchronous mode"
                   boolean stillSync = true;
                   do
                   {
                         // Wait for the next interrupt to occur
                         waitForInterrupt();
                         // Read the hardware data register
                         value = dev.readByte (DEV.DATA REG);
```

Fig. 8C-2

from Fig. 8C-1

```
// Decide if the value means that we are switching back
              // to "async mode"
              if ((value & DEV.GOING_ASYNC) = = 0)
              {
                   // Handle "synchronous mode" interrupt here (just
                   // write the device data to non-interrupt code via
                   // the special channel)
                     specialChannel.write (value);
              }
              else
                    // Wait for the next interrupt to occur then return
                    // to the outer "async" loop
                    waitForInterrupt();
                    stillSync = false;
              }
       while (stillSync)
}
// Handle "asynchronous mode" interrupts here (just write the
// device data to non-interrupt code via the special channel)
specialChannel.write (value);
waitForInterrupt();
```

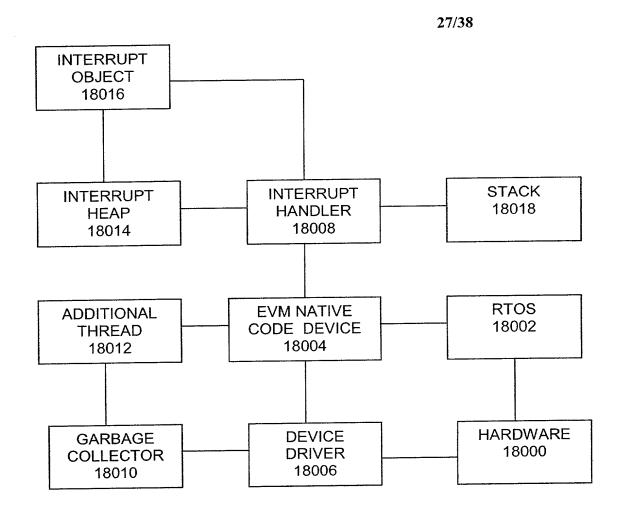
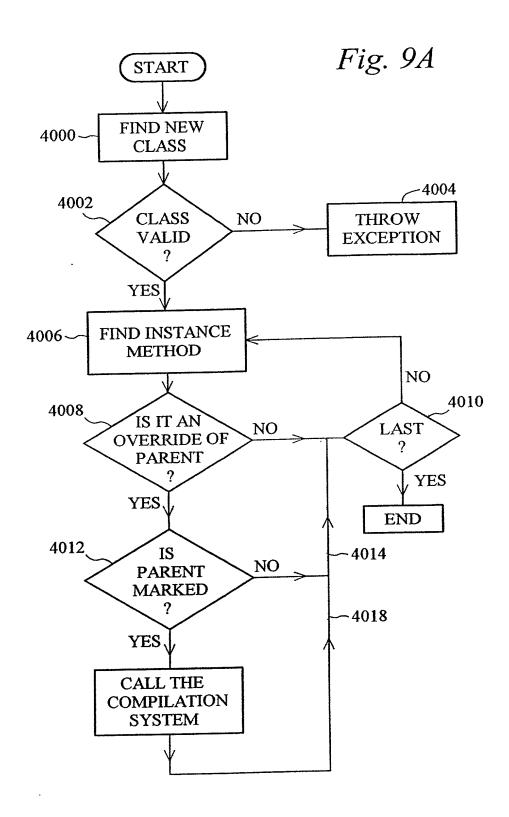
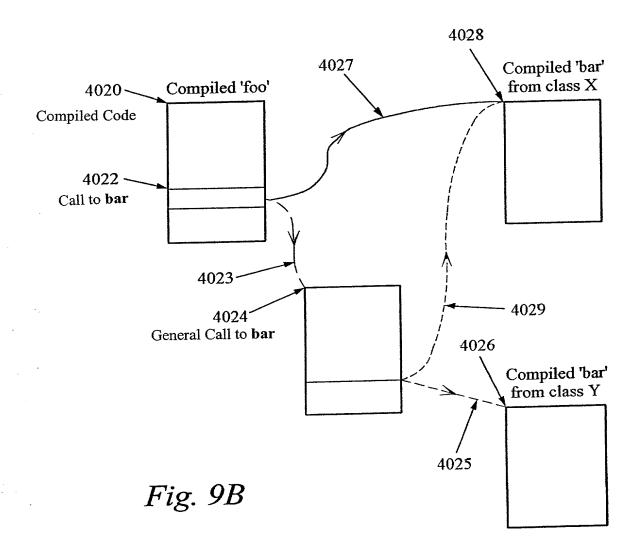


FIG. 8D





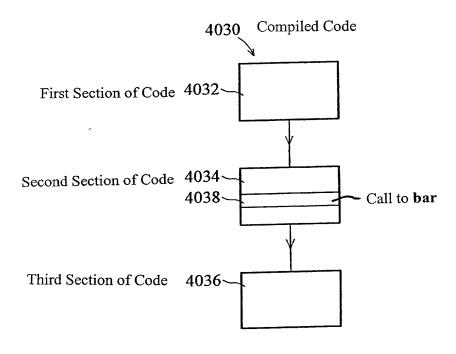


Fig. 9C

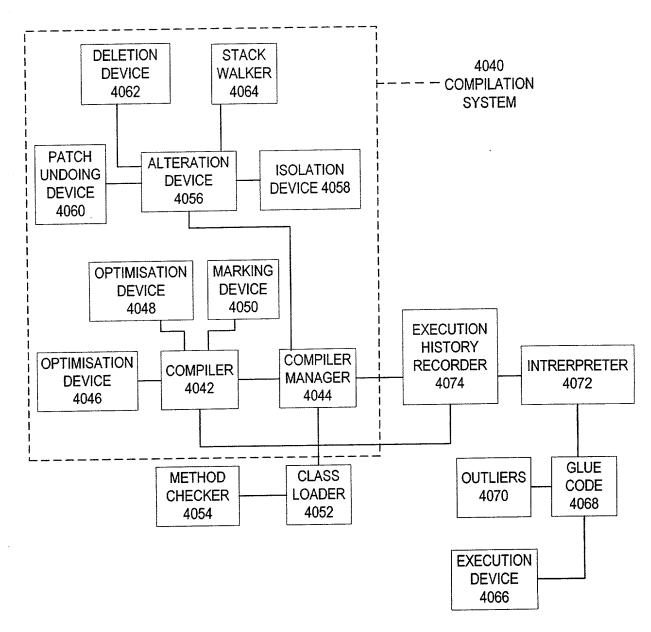
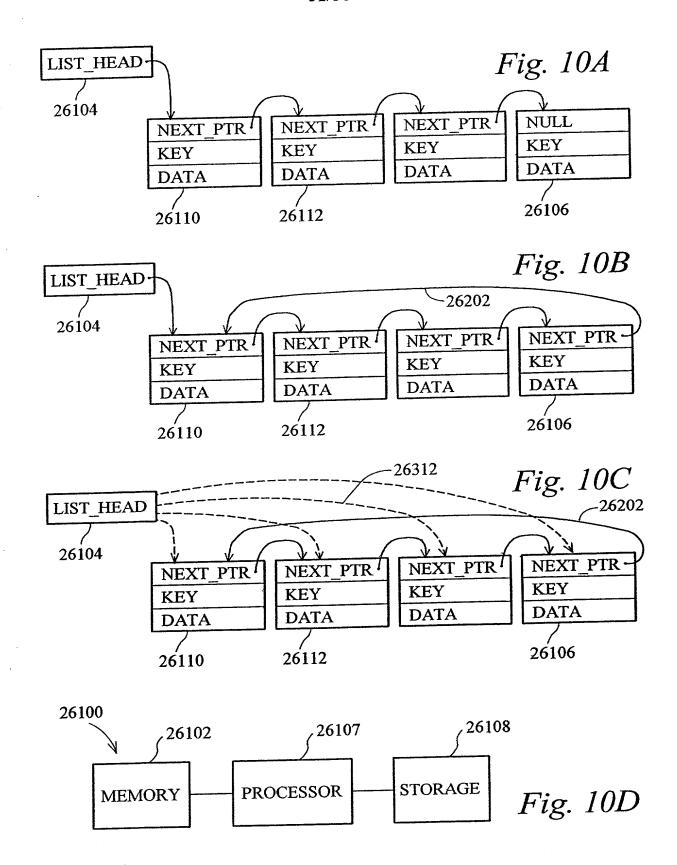


FIG. 9D



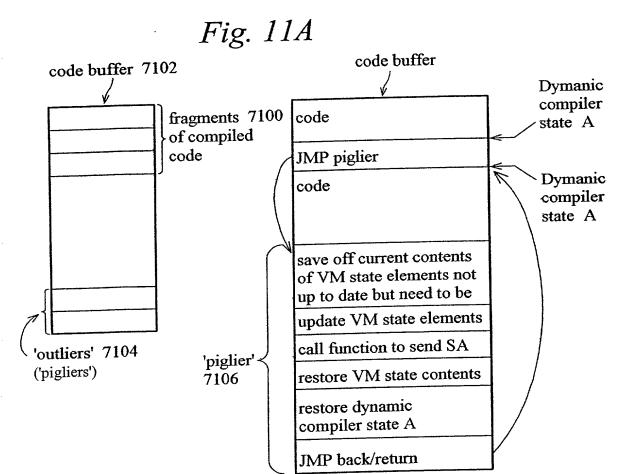
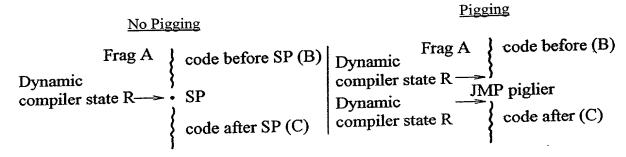
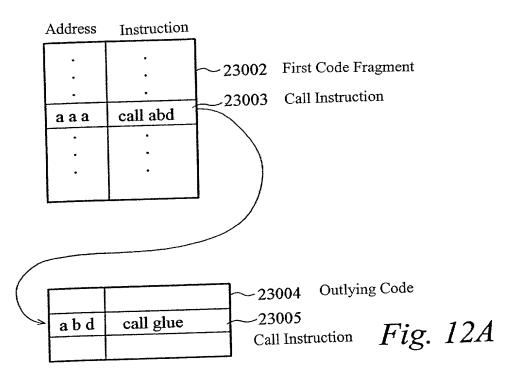
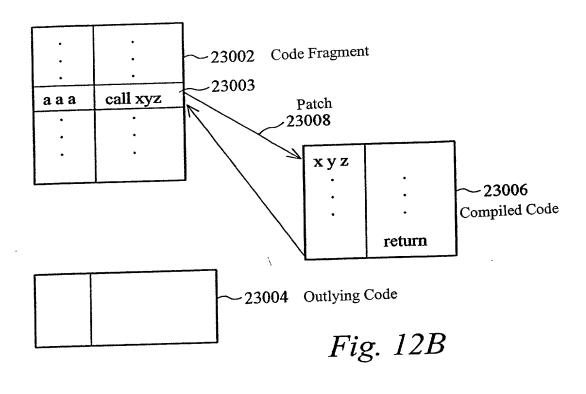
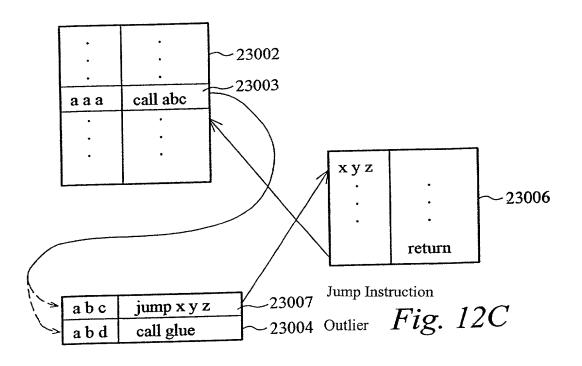


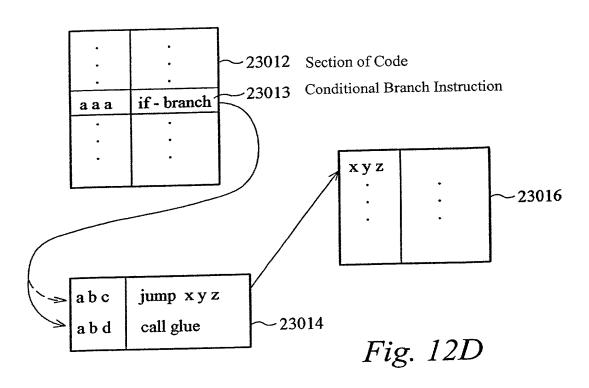
Fig. 11B

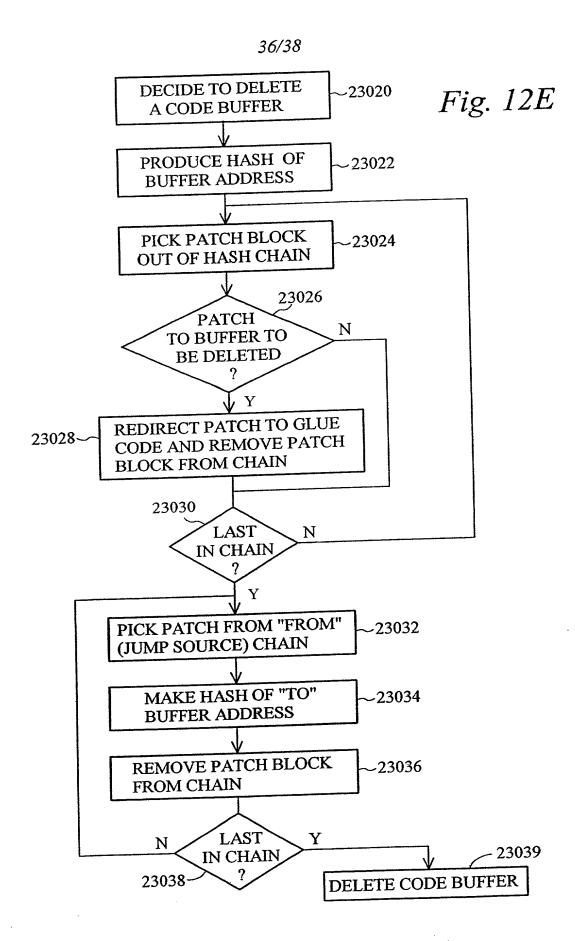












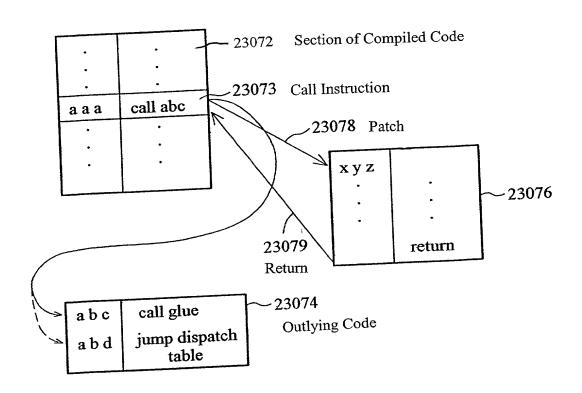


Fig. 12F

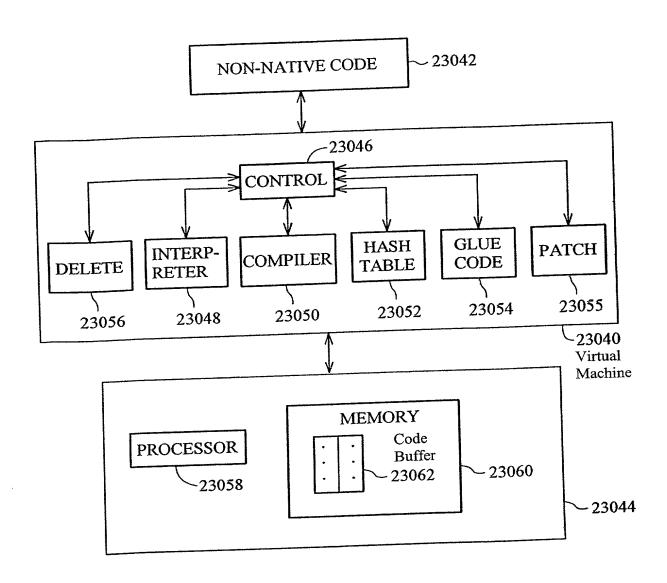


Fig. 12G